The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF

"The Blair County Whig."

Your welcome New Year let the young heart speak;
Your welcome New Year let our pen indite;
And thrice emboldened by thy friendly face,
We now our Holiday Address will write.

Write, speak and laugh, our gladness 'tis the same,
Though others groan and weep amid the pain
That buds and blossoms on the tree of shame.
We'll pause and wonder o'er the past year's deeds,
How from the clouds the peering sun of fame
Upon our care-worn Country shed's his ray,
And from the sky, hung o'er with sable weeds,
The mourning garments rolled away.

Last year beheld us pining in our grief,
And startled at the crash and clang of arms;
This year has brought us Victory, harbinger of peace,
The soother of our dread alarms.

How ought we smile when recollection comes
With Gettysburg and Vicksburg on her banner written;
And Chattanooga last and greatest field of all,
Where Rebel hordes were smitten,
Above the clouds where Hooker poured his fire,
God-given and loaned for Liberty;
Where screamed the unrelenting shot and shell,
The tidings of a better day for you and me.
There Grant, above whose head the missile burst,
Uncovered stood, and breathed his silent prayer,
Hoping, but not in vain nor long,
That dire defeat would meet the rebels there.
With thundering footsteps, visage pale and grim,
And purple blood adripping from his ashy lip,
Defeat came swiftly o'er the slaughtered field,
And smote the frightened rebels thigh and hip.

What need we more to draw the angry look of God
From us upon the foe we hunt to death,
Than that we fight as only freemen fight,
And know that God's own vengeance hangs upon a breath.

Where'er we see the proud oppressor tread,
And clank his chains about our ears,
We smile in calm derision at his certain fate,
And pour no soothing cordial for his fears.

Dissimulation child of Treason's age,
Asks tauntingly what Meade has done that's good;
But Lee's retreating hordes in crying bread
Tell in a word what Meade has done, that word is "food."

They cry for bread—they cry in vain for bread—
And hunger echoes back the cry for bread,
But Meade, who knows how angry hunger gnaws,
Returns to feed them loaves of lead.

Now cease your clamors—close your craven mouths,
Ye base born wretches that delight in ease;
See how our brave men suffer in the tented field,
Whilst you roll back in plenty as you please.

And ye that sit secure beside the blaze,
That wastes in smoke upon your chimney tops,
Remember still the soldier and the Devil's lays,
Whose purse is filled by golden drops.

The modern Devil comes his annual round,
And waits to share your small behests,
And prays that him of ancient way,
May not be one of the most unwelcome
of your NEW YEAR GUESTS.

AN ARKANSAS HERO.

Some three or four years after the admission of Arkansas into the Union, a young man whom we shall call Authur Granger, a native of Ohio, went to Little Rock to set up the practice of law. He was then about three and twenty years of age, small, slender and effeminate-looking, with light hair, almost beardless face, and dark blue eyes. His dress though not exactly foppish, was altogether too fine, neat and precise to suit the taste of men who had always seemed prepared for roughing it in the back woods, as most of them had done at one time and another; and he was moreover a stranger from the North, who had perhaps come there to display his learning and pick up their money, so that, from the very first, he was regarded with suspicion, aversion and contempt.

The first six or eight months he got no practice whatever, notwithstanding he was regularly at his office or the court-room, watching, waiting and hoping; and he was about to give up in despair, and betake himself to some locality, when one day a tall, lank individual came shuffling in his apartment, and after surveying him from head to foot said, as he helped himself to a seat:—

"See here young hop-thumb, is there anything in you?"

"Yes—no breakfast!" replied the young lawyer, with a quiet smile.

The other stared at him a few moments, and seemed undetermined whether to consider the reply a joke or an insult.—He finally grined at it and proceeded:—

"I mean do you know anything?"

"Oh yes something," answered the lawyer, pleasantly. "I know the difference between chalk and cheese, a horse and horseblock."

"Can you write?"

The stranger drew a newspaper from his pocket, opened it deliberately, pointed out an article, handed it to the young man and said:—

"Read that."

"Aloud?"

"Yes."

The young lawyer complied and read a tirade of the most scandalous and scathing nature against one Miles Gregory, the Democratic candidate for the State Legislature.

"Well," demanded the stranger, when he had finished the article. "What do you think of that?"

"It is pretty severe."

"I believe you. Do you 'spect thar's another man in the state of Arkansas that can write as scorching a thing agin the Whig candidate?"

"If there were facts to justify it, I doubt not such an article might be produced," replied the young lawyer.

"To thunder with your facts!" cried the stranger, excitedly; "facts ha'n't got nothing to do with politics—thar's no facts in that; it's all lies, from beginning to end. I'm Miles Gregory, and I ought to know. I'll give fifty dollars to anybody that'll write as savage a thing as that agin Joe Perrin."

"When do you want it?"

"Now—to-day."

"With regard to facts?"

"They ha'n't got nothing to do with it I tell you."

"Very well if you will call in a couple of hours I will show you something to match it."

"If you'll do it or the half on't," said Miles Gregory, rising to leave, "I'll put you in a way to make a fortune."

He went out and returned at the appointed time, and the young lawyer had the article ready. Without descending as low as the model in vulgar epithest, it was more terrible in its sarcasm. Gregory could scarcely contain himself while the young lawyer was reading it, and as soon as he had done he bounded from his seat with a yell of triumph, and seizing the delicate little hand of the writer, almost crushed it between his great bony fingers.

"You've done it, young man," he cried, with an oath, "and you'll soon have something better to do than sit here staring at blank walls. Here is your money—the only difference is I've concluded to make it a hundred instead of fifty—but that's my business—so none of your nonsence."

He rushed out with a triumphant laugh, leaving the lawyer to ruminate upon his first fee, and the possible consequence of becoming a conspicuous individual in that fighting region.

The next week the article appeared in the Democratic paper and created quite a sensation. One political party was delighted and the other chagrined. Who was the author? Nobody knew. The *quid nuncs* were puzzled. Every known writer's style was duly considered, but something in the article differed from each. Could it be that a new Junious had come among them? The Democrats were anxious to find out to do honor to their champion; and the Whigs that they might contrive a way to silence him. Nobody suspected the beardless lawyer.—In fact, if he had openly avowed it, the chances are that he would have been kicked for a boasting liar.

Three individuals only knew anything about it—the writer, the candidate and the proprietor of the paper in which it appeared. To the last, indeed, was due the fact that the secret was kept so close. When he first read the article he acknowledged the power of the writer and demanded his name. Gregory gave it without hesitation. The journalist was surprised. He had seen the puny lawyer, but never dreamed there was any such stuff in him.

"How did you find him out, Gregory?"

"By a blunder. I got into his office by mistake, and then something just kind of struck me to try the thing on—a sort of experiment, you know."

"Does any one else know anything about it?"

"Nary one."

"Then see here—this must be a secret of honor between us. I am going to secure that young man to write leaders for me—he is worth his weight in gold but nobody must know who he is, and I'm almost certain he never will be suspected. Remember, Gregory, if this secret gets wind I shall blame you."

"All right; I'm dumb."

That very day Authur Granger was secured at a handsome salary, to write such articles as the editor required from week to week; and it was further arranged that the matter should be kept a profound secret; and, to avoid suspicion, the parties were only to meet when absolutely necessary, and then either clandestinely or openly as strangers.

The effect of the first article we have already mentioned: but when the succeeding week, some three or four more appeared, of the same stamp, if anything, more caustic and cutting, directed against the whole party and individual members beside, the excitement increased, curiosity became eager and wonder grew apace.—And each succeeding week but added fuel to the flame:. The Democrats grew triumphant and the Whigs furious; and when, the parties being nearly equally divided the former carried the election by a respectable majority, the latter grew desperate, and raved like madmen, denouncing the unknown writer a sa liar and a coward, and making a standing offer of a thousand dollars to any one who would disclose his name.

"If you are discovered, Granger, you will have to quit the region at short notice," said the proprietor of that Democratic paper to the young lawyer, during one of their stolen interviews.

"Why so?" asked the latter, quietly.

"Because your life will be in danger!"

"Will they murder me?"

"At least they will insult and challenge you, and you will have to either run or fight."

"Suppose I fight?"

"And be killed?"

"I must take my chance, of coarse. I shall be entitled to the choice of weapons at least."

"What then? what can you do? You are not heavy enough for the bowie, and your antagonist will be a dead shot."

"By your leave, he may be shot dead himself."

"Ha! can you shoot?"

"With one of my hair triggers I can snuff a candel at ten paces."

"You amaze and delight me. Where did you learn to handle the pistol with so much skill?"

"For the last two months I have been practicing daily in the woods, just out of town, preparing for just such a crisis in my fate, which I have all along foreseen."

"By heavens!" exclaimed the other, grasping the young man's hand with increased admiration, "I am just beginning to know you, and I am proud of your acquaintance. To tell you the truith, I never supposed there was any more fight in you than in a girl of sixteen; and for a young man to be challenged in this region and refuse to fight, is to be forever disgraced; not even the genius of a Shakspeare, with the the wisdom of Solomon, could give you any more influence over those people; therefore, I believe you would be compelled to leave the State,"

"Mr. Bradley," rejoined the young man with conpressed lips and a peculiar gleam of his dark blue eye, I hope and pray it may never be my fortune to meet an antagonist on the so-called field of honor; but should such be the case, mark me—*I may fall, but he will die!* Let us change the subject."

The crisis came. Accidently the secret was discovered, and in less than twenty-four hours Auther Granger received three challenges to mortal combat from different parties. He called upon Mr. Bradley, his employer, to act as his friend and second, and assured him he was ready to fight them all!

"My dear friend," said journalist, grasping his hand, "this is a serious business. These men are all practiced duelists, and considered dead shot. They intend to kill, that is certain; and to be candid, I see little hope of your escaping all three. I am not sure that you should accept more than one challenge at present.

"Oh, yes—all," returned the young hero, positively. "Please arrange the first affair for sunrise to-morrow morning, second for half an hour later, and the third for half an hour later still. If I escape the first, I shall be in time for the second; and if the second, the third will not be kept waiting. If I fall before I give each a chance, of course I shall be excused."

Bradley threw his arms around the neck of the young lawyer, and fairly hugged him, so great was his admiration of his coolness and courage."

"If you live through this ordeal," he said, "you can aspire to any rank in the gift of the people of this fighting State."

The meeting was arranged according to the wish of Granger, and at the appointed hour he was on the ground with his friend; and so were his antagonists with theirs; and so, in fact, was half the town of Little Rock, who had comeout to witness the fight, see fair play, and, if need be, take a hand on both sides—a part as friends, and a part as foes.

The preliminaries being arranged, the principles of the first duel were placed ten paces apart.

"Be firm, steady, and fire at the word!" said Bradley, as he shook the hand of Granger and withdrew.

There was a few moments of breathless suspense, and the fatal signal was given. In an instant the arms of the combatants were raised, like to levers of iron, and the next there was a blendid report. Young Granger stood firm, with the blood trickling down his face from a slight furrow in his forehead, ploughed by the ball of his antagonist, who already lay stretched out on the earth, shot through the brain.

"Hit, but not hurt!" said the young lawyer, running his finger along the wound, as his excited friends rushed up to him.

Such skill and courage were enough for even fighting Arkansas. A hundred stalwart men gathered around our delicate little hero, and swore his life should not be put in jeopardy again, to please himself or anybody else; and placing him upon their shoulders, they bore him off back into the town in triumph, his waiting antagonists nowise regretting the whim of the spectators that had saved them from standing before such a fatal marksman.

From that day forth the star of Arthur Granger was in the ascendent. He subsequently married a lady of fortune, and rose to the highest honors the State could give him.

Great mental abilities could only be appreciated in Arkansas when united with great physical courage, and then the road to distinction lay open to the fortunate possessor of both. Though the names above given are all fictious, there are many persons living in the North who have heard the voice of Arthur Granger in the hall of our national Congresss.

FRENCH INGENUITY.—We shall begin to think the French next to the Yankees, for cunning and ingenuity, if we have a few more such practical examples as the following:—Two brothers in Paris, both excellent swimmers, follow the business of saving each other's life, in order to get the municipal reward of twenty-five francs.—One throws himself desperately into the water from a bridge, while the other comes up unexpectedly, plunges in after him, and at last brings him safe to shore.

OBEYING ORDERS.—A brave veteran officer, reconnoitering a battery which was considered impregnable, and which it was necessary to storm, laconically answered the engineers who were endeavoring to dissuade him from the attempt:—"Gentlemen, you may think and say what you please; all I know is, that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts tomorrow morning, for I have the order in my pocket." The works were carried, according to orders.

Methodist Bishops in the South.

The *Methodist* of last week says:

"The recent appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for the extension of our work in the far south is likely to be followed by important consequences. Almost simultaneously with it appears the proclamation of the President offering to the people of the states now in rebellion an amnesty upon certain conditions which he has thought fit to prescribe.

"Measures have already been taken to carry out the plans of our church. Bishop Ames, at last accounts, was at St. Louis, preparing to start upon his tour down the Mississippi. Bishop Simpson will soon proceed to Tennessee. A prominent and popular Methodist minister, now stationed in New York city, has been designated for the city of New Orleans; and though the appointment demands of him not a little sacrifice, his acceptance is nevertheless hoped for. An order has been given by the Secretary of War permitting the occupation of deserted churches within our military lines, and the use of them temporarily for military services. No questions of ownership or possession are to be raised, these can be determined only when the several states are brought back to their allegiance and civil rule is once more established over their people.

"Many facts in the condition of the Southern states encourage the hope of the return of the vast majority of Methodists in the South to the old church—the church of Ashbury, and McKendree, from which many of them separated with the greatest reluctance. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is shivered to atoms. It is doubtful whether its General Conference will ever meet again; or if it shall meet, it will be shorn of its former proportions. The publishing house in Nashville is in the hands of the United States authorities; its finances were impaired beyond remedy before it was closed by military order. The members of the Louisville Conference, at their last session, avowed their loyalty to the government of the Union, and by that avowal severed themselves from the rebel part of southern Methodism. The southern Methodist church, which was one of the chief moral supports of the rebellion, will inevitably share its fortunes and go down with it to a common ruin. As the rebel statesmen have made slavery the corner stone of their confederacy, so has the Southern Methodist church placed under that corner stone the New Testament. It did its best to give the sanction of religion to the political measures which terminated in secession."

The Open Door.

Mrs. Vanlun was a poor widow with four children, of whom Richard, the eldest, was eight years old. One evening her children were very hungry, and she had no food to give them. She could only lift up her heart to God, and this she did in earnest prayer, for she believed in his love and his power to save.

At the close of her prayer, Richard said to her: "Mother does not the Bible say that God sent ravens to a man to bring him bread?"

"Yes, my child; but that was a long time ago."

"Well," said Richard, "God can send us some ravens with bread now. I'm going to open the door, or they can't get in;" and jumping up, he ran to the door and threw it open, so that the candle shone out into the street.

A few moments after, the village magistrate came passing by, and casting a glance through the open door, he was charmed by the appearance of the pretty group within. He could not refrain from entering, and said to Mrs. Vanlan: "My good lady, how happens it that your door is wide open at this hour of the evening."

Mrs. Vanlun was a little embarrassed at seeing such a gentleman enter her poor room; but she rose and saluted him respectfully, and taking off Richard's cap, and laying her hand on his head, she said, smiling:

"It is my little Richard that has opened the door, so that the ravens, he says, may come in and bring us some bread."

Now the magistrate was actually dressed in black from head to foot.

"Ah, indeed," said he, laughing, Richard is right. His raven has come, and a dig one too. Come, Richard, I will show you where the bread is."

He took the little boy with him to the grocer's, filled a basket with provisions, and sent him home with it. Richard you may be sure, hurried home as fast as he could.

When they had finished their meal, Richard again went to the door, took off his cap, and looking up into the sky, said: "Thank you, my dear Father in Heaven;" after which he came in and closed the door.

☞ When asked how he got out of prison, a witty rouge replied: "I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the window in secrecy, slid down the lighting rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity, and am now basking in the sunshine of liberty."

God's Word a Sure Support.

"I hope you enjoy the consolation of the Gospel in your afflictions," said I to a youthful soldier in a Western hospital.—He was very sick. He had been poorly attended, suffered greatly, and lacking common comforts, even appropriate food.

"Indeed, I do," said he, grasping my hand warmly. "In the Bible class I learned to love the word of God. But for its promises, it seems to me I never could have endured this affliction. Sustained by the hope of the gospel, I have been calm and peaceful. I realize that God knows best, and my consolations are neither few nor small."

I repeated part of the twenty-third Psalm: "The Lord is my shepherd I shall not want." How his countenance lighted up! What faith and hope beamed in his eye! Frequently from his free heart he would interpose some remark. When I came to the verse, 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me,' seeming to forget his pains, and entering fully into the triumph of the apostle, he exclaimed, "That is glorious, glorious!"

Happy youth. Those in the couches around him saw not the light that shone upon his path, knew not the joy that filled his heart, were strangers to those consolations which to him through the word of God, abounded amid his abundant sufferings.

In time of disappointment and worldly disaster, in the house of sickness and sorrow, when earthly friends fail and death threatens, would you through God's word rejoice? Then *now* make that word your study. Commune with it daily and deeply. Imbibe its spirit; and when those who neglect this word shall be comfortless, your joy shall abound.

Our Thoughts.

We are ever thinking. Swift as the fleeting seconds, come and go from the mind the light-winged thoughts. We call them little things, are scarce conscious of their presence, and yet our characters are in accordance with the nature of our tho'ts. We indulge in a multitude of thoughts, frivolous and unworthy. If we desire to honor our Savior, let us remember that not words and deeds alone, but the offering up of our thoughts may also be acceptable service. As our minds dwell upon the ineffable sweetness and beauty of Jesus, let our thoughts, burthened with grateful love, rise as sweet incense to heaven. The love of Jesus, let it be the dear theme on which our thoughts linger long, and to which they return with new delight.

When we expressed our love for a friend by saying, I think a great deal of you. Let us thus express our affection for Jesus.—We shall know that Christ is enshrined in our thoughts. We need not doubt our love for Jesus, if through the busy day and in the still night, we are ever keeping in mind the memory of his goodness.

If, then, we have nothing else to bring to the Savior, for mercies countless as the sands, let us bring our thoughts filled with a vision of the Redeemer's glory and beauty and glory, until lost in wonder, love and praise, and offer these as our sacrifice.

We want to be like Jesus. The more we think of him, the more shall we increase in love and kindness to him. It is thus, that beholding, as in a glass, the glory of the Lord, we are changed into the same image—from glory to glory.

☞ Digs saw a five-pound note lying on the ground but he knew it was a forged one, and walked on without picking it up. He told Smithers the story, when the latter said:

"Do you know, Digs, you have committed a very grave offence?"—"Why what have I done?"—"You have past a forged note, knowing it to be such."

☞ My party, sir will not lie in idleness," said a politician. "Very true sir," retorted his opponent. "Your party is neither chargeable with lying in idleness nor idleness in lying."

☞ Two gentlemen fishing—sharp boy appears, "Well, sir, got any bites?" "Lots of 'em." "Y-e-s under your hat." Race between boy and sundry stones—boy a little ahead.

☞ We see an announcement of a marriage of a Mr. Greenback. Now look out for an issue of legal tenders."

—Toupkins says that a "wider is a married woman what's got no husband, kos he's dead, and a widower is a fellow as runs after the widders."

☞ There is always more pleasure in giving than receiving, especially with the doctors if they should happen to take their own medicine.

☞ It was Punch who said so felicitously that, while men only want (modest dogs!) all they can get, the women want all they can't get.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1864.

Progress Slow but Sure.

Ere this war broke out no discussion of even the right to hold slaves was tolerated in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri or Tennessee. Now, in Maryland, her foremost men take the lead in urging its abolition. Kentucky has elected two out-and-out emancipationists to Congress. Missouri is virtually free. Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, Parson Brownlow, and all the leading Union men of Tennessee, say, "Preserve the nation, let slavery die." Fully one-half of Virginia today rests under the folds of our flag.—Every foot thus covered sees the death of slavery forever. Even letter writers from Arkansas state that the people of that State are openly discussing a return to the Union upon the basis of emancipation. Indeed, large public meetings have been held at Little Rock and other points, to consider some plan of action encouraging this general idea.

Certainly a death blow has been struck at "the sum of all villainies" in Lousiana. Vast numbers of slaves have been already recruited into the service, and by spring will have undergone sufficient drill to make a most efficient body of troops even for field service.

But this is not all. Ere the ides of March shall have come and gone fully fifty thousand more will be under the standard of the Union. When Grant's forces shall have penetrated Central Georgia and Middle Alabama what vast numbers of black recruits will issue from those beehives of negro population! For to this central belt of these two States hundreds of thousands of negroes were run by their masters as a safe repository.

It is geographically equidistant from the Yankee cruisers on the seacost and the Yankee troops operating upon the Mississippi. Hence there will be "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" in rebeldom, when this great depot of bondmen shall be reached, and its bolts and bars broken. This, too, not only from the pecuniary loss it will inflict, but from the fact that every able-bodied contraband will have a musket in his hand to turn upon his owner, and shoot with effect or bayonet with right good will, should that owner be found with arms in hand against the Federal Government.

But, above all this, insurrection has bestowed, or rather resurrected, throughout the entire South, the divine right to discuss any and every interest of civil government. Hence, we do not exaggerate when we say that there is not throughout the entire South a plantation in the low lands, nor a fastness in the mountains, where there are slaves, who have not discussed and are not now discussing their rights to freedom.

Nominated Him Again.

A self-constituted committee of gentlemen, who a few weeks ago met at Cincinnati and nominated General McClellan for the Presidency, met in Philadelphia last week and nominated him again. They must think there is virtue in nominations. That old, worn-out political hack, Amos Kendell, was at the head of the committee on both occasions. The people will soon become satisfied that these men are much more interested in getting into political power than they are in aiding to maintain our free institutions and preserve our government. The whole trouble with McClellan and all his parasites is, that they think more about partisan success in elections than they do about putting down the rebellion. This is no time for such narrow-minded and selfish men.

—The Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Progress are very severe in their criticism on Jeff Davis's message. They publish President Lincoln's message and proclamation with favorable comments.

☞ Arch Bishop Hughes, of N. York, died in that city on Saturday last.

☞ Bishop Clark got a $500 marriage fee at Providence, Rhode Island, on Christmas.

THE DRAFT.—Orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th inst.

☞ An officer of Averill's command writes that five millions dollars will not cover the rebel loss by the late raid.

☞ The 19th Massachusetts regiment, which has earned an honorable record by gallant service in the field, has re-enlisted for the war.

SMALL POX is said to be prevailing to a considerable extent in Washington city. Senator Bowden, of Va, died of that disease, there, a few days ago.

☞ On the 2d inst., the lady friends, in Cincinnati, of the wife of Gen. Rosecrans, presented her with a breastpin cut out of a shell from the Little Miami river.

☞ A man named Leander Coffman has been arrested and is now in prison at Belvidere, Illinois, who is said to have committed six murders, three of which he has confessed.

HOW THE FIRST DRAFT WAS FILLED.—Of all persons held to service under the first draft, one-seventh served in person, two-sevenths served by substitutes, and four-sevenths paid service money.

OIL CITY must be a lively place. The *Register* says that "there were seven fights in our city for the twenty-four hours ending Tuesday evening last, and it wasn't very good weather for fighting either."

☞ A gentleman traveling in a stage coach some days since, between St. Paul and La Crosse, Wisconsin, was robbed of $35,000 in United States bonds, which he was carrying to Washington for the new National Bank at St. Paul.

—Major Francis Jordan, of Bedford, has accepted his appointment as State agent of Pennsylvania volunteers in Washington, and has sent in his resignation as paymaster in the United States army at St. Louis.

☞ Mr. Sumner has introduced a bill in Congress providing for a revision of the Enrollment Act, so as to afford a sliding scale of commutation for the draft. The object is to rate commutation, according to the means of drafted individuals to pay.

☞ The 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments (colored) have declined to accept the additional pay which was voted by the Massachusetts Legislature in order to put them on the same footing with white troops. These high spirits, negroes affirm that they have not sought equal pay for the sake of money. What they seek is recognition as soldiers of the United States, and they will neither accept the inferior wages at present offered them nor any condition from another source.

—The North Carolina Times says that a five dollar gold piece was sold at auction for $150 in confederate notes at Danville a few days since. The same paper heartily indorses President Lincoln's recent proclamation, and advises the people of the state to accept it. It also copies and indorses a remarkable article from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following significant paragraph: "Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It has sinned against the light, committed the unpardonable sin, and must die."

The Progress of Opinion.

The outright and uncompromising progress which the war has made in the general hatred of slavery, has few better illustrations than the appended editorial of the Catholic *Telegraph*. This journal is edited by Father Purcell, a brother of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and, along with Dr. Brownson's *Review*, has taken the leadership of the best class of Catholic opinion:

"People says that the war is drawing to a close; that a cessation of hostilities is to be asked for, &c. We hope, too, that those who will have the interest of the North in their keeping will insist on the total abolition of slavery. If this be not done, what will we have gained by the war? Allow slavery to raise its head again, and our efforts will have been in vain; destroy it, root and branch, without mercy, without hesitation; destroy it with every demonstration of horror for its memory, and we will have gained much by the war. The unity of the nation will be preserved, peace will be on as sure a basis as aught in this world can be, and other nations will not mock us when we point at our battle fields, and say the men of the North died in vain. We must have some compensation for the blood and treasure which we have been forced to spend; this we will find in the abolition of slavery."

☞ The greatest number of our most tried friends are those who have been tried and found guilty.

Maryland for Immediate Emancipation.

The glorious victory which the Unconditional Union and emancipation party of Maryland gained at the late State election has had even speedier results than we anticipated. It has completed the conversion of the entire Union party to the cause of Emancipation, and not only of Emancipation, but of *immediate* Emancipation. At the late election the Unionists were still divided. One party, headed by the "Union State Central Committee," was opposed to making Emancipation at all an issue; the other, represented by the "Unconditional Union State Central Committee," pledged its candidates expressly to vote and labor for calling a State Convention for the purpose of ridding the State of Slavery. The contest for the most important State office, that of Controller, lay entirely between these two parties, the Copperheads not presenting a candidate of their own. The Emancipationists, as our readers will remember, carried the State by 20,000 majority.

We now learn that this telling verdict of the people of Maryland on the great question of the day has opened the eyes of the Anti-Emancipation Union State Committee. They met, in pursuance of a call by their Chairman, the Hon. Thomas Swann, at Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 16th of december, and, with commendable frankness, admitted the blunder they had committed, and united with their former opponents on a platform of immediate Emancipation. Mr. Swann, who at the late election was the candidate of the Union State Committee for Congress in Henry Winter Davis's district, but withdrew shortly before election day, reviewed in a thorough speech the relation of the Border States, and especially of Maryland to the Slavery question. He showed conclusively that Slavery had prevented the growth of the Slave States; that it was virtually dead in Maryland, and nothing but a burden to both the State and the slaveholder; that gradual emancipation would not remove this burden, and that immediate Emancipation ought to be recommended. At the conclusion of his speech, he offered a series of resolutions, in favor of "calling a Convention at the earilest practicable day compatible with the Constitution and laws of the State, and the adoption by said Convention of some plan of immediate Emancipation as best calculated to subserve both the interest of the State and the holders of slave property in the present ruinous condition of affairs."

These resolutions were warnly seconded by the Hon. J. P. Kennedy and other speakers, and finally adopted by a unanimous vote. The address of Mr. Swann will be published, together with the proceedings of the meeting, and both will be extensively circulated in Maryland.

This action of the Union State Central Committee will hasten, undoubtedly, the doom of Slavery. The Unionists in the Legislature of Maryland have an overwhelming majority, standing nineteen Unionists to three Democrats in the Senate, and seventy-five Unionists to twenty-one Democrats in the House. Some of the Unionists were hitherto unpledged as to the call of a State Convention and emancipation. The resolutions of the Union State Committee will probably carry over most or all of them into the camp of the Emancipationists.

In declaring for *immediate* emancipation the Unionists of Maryland get the start even of Missouri, the Legislature of which State provided only for *gradual* emancipation. We hope the glorious example of Maryland may spur the Emancipationists of Missouri to continue their efforts for shortening the agony of Slavery in that State. The inpouring of free labor into Missouri and Maryland will produce changes that will astonish the world, and will fill the Pro-Slavery Unionists of Kentucky and other States with deep mortification for having misunderstood the most manifest signs of the times.

N. Y. Tribune.

Free Cotton Planting at the South.

ST. LOUIS, December 19, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN: I have recently returned from a trip down the Mississippi, were, in connection with looking after the sanitary condition of our troops, and examining hospitals, I also looked into the condition of the freemen, and the system of working the plantations which have been abandoned by their owners. The Government has taken posession of these, and has been leasing them out. There are still thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres that have not been leased. It is important to the country that these lands shall be cultivated, and it will also be beneficial to the lands, rather than that they should be grown up with weeds and young timber. The present system, of leasing only in large tracks, prevents many thousand of our loyal and enterprising farmers, with small means, from going into that country and leasing them It Government could be induced, as I doubt not it can be, to allow the leasing of small tracts, say of from eighty to two hunderd acres, I have no doubt it would redound greatly to the interest of the country and humanity, as it would afford employment, at good wages, to the tens of thousands who have now to be supported by the government, or by individual charity. I am going to Washington in a few days to urge this subject and others connecting with it upon the attention of the Government.

In the meantime, I wish to let our Western farmers and others whose sons have, by months of toil and suffering, reopened this country to us, know of their opportunity to engage in this profitable culture of the cotton lands. It is but right that they should reap some of the rewards of their prowess, and the sacrifices of their sons and brothers in this war.

When it is known that an acre of land represents a bale of cotton, and that a bale os cotton, is worth two or two hundred and fifty dollars. I have no doubt that thousands will be induced to flock to this region, if but to remain one or two years. The posession of a few mules, a wagon, a few plows, and provision for mules and a few hands for five or six months, could return them at the end of the season from five to ten thousand dollars, or more, according to the quantity of land which they would cultivate.

For the sake of illustration, to cultivate 100 acres of land in cotton would require:

8 hands at $25 per month	$2,400
6 mules would cost $125 each	750
1 good wagon and harness	200
4 plows and harness	100
Other farming implements	100
8 months food for mules at 80c per day	1,152
Bagging-rope and twine for 75 bales cotton	150
Tax per bale—present tax is $4	300
Tax on product of 25 acres in corn	90
	$5,242

One hundred acres less twenty-five planted in corn for stock, would produce 75 bales of cotton of 400 lbs.

400 lbs of cotton at 50c is worth $200

75 bales at $200 per bale would produce $15,000

From which deduct cost of producing 5,242

$9,758

This would yield a profit of nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars, besides paying for mules, wagons, farming implements, &c. Cotton is, however, now selling at from 15 to twenty cents per pound more than estimated. At 15 cents it would add to the profit $4,500. On plantations their are negro quarters sufficient for the place; but even if they had to be built, it could readily be done in a few days out of logs or cypress boards, or shakes, as they are termed, which are convenient and easily made.

I hope Mr. Editor that you will present these views to the public, as they will in my opinion, do much, if acted upon, towards ameliorating the condition of the freemen, besides promoting the best interests of the country.

Very Respectfully,
JAMES E. YEATMAN.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Brilliant operations by General Averill's Command.

December 22, 1863.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem on the 16th instant, and have arrived safely at this point with my command, consisting of the Second, Third and eighth Virginia mounted infantry, Fourteenth Georgia Debson's battalion of cavalry and Ewing's battery at Salem.

Three depots were destroyed, containing 2,000 bbls. of flour, 10,000 bushel of wheat, 100,000 shelled corn, 50,000 bushel of oats, 2,000 bbls. of meat, several cords of leather, 1,000 sacks of salt, thirty one boxes clothing, twenty bales of cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes, and saddles' equipments, tools, oil, tar, and various other stores, and 100 wagons.

The telegraph wire was cut, coiled, and burned for half a mile.

The water-station, turn-table and three cars were burned, and the tracks torn up, and rails heated and destroyed as much as possible in six hours. Five bridges and several culverts were destroyed, over an extent of fifteen miles.

A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing materials were also destroyed.—My march was retarded occasionally by the tempest in the mountains and the icy roads.

I was oblidged to swim my command and drag my artillery with ropes across Crog's creek seven times in twenty four hours. On my return I found six seperate commands, under Generals Early, Jones, Fitz-Lee, Imboden Jackson, Echols and McCouston, arranged in a line extending from Staunton to Newport, upon all the available roads, to prevent my return. I captured a despatch from Gen. Jones to Gen. Early giving me the position and that of Jackson at Clifton, and Corington was selected to carry.

I marched from the front of Jones to that of Jackson at night. His outpost were pressed in at a gallop by the Eighth Virginia mounted infantry, and the two bridges across Jackson's river were saved, although fagots had been piled ready to ignite.

My column, about four miles long, hastened across regardless of the enemy, until all but my ambulances, a few wagons and one regiment had passed, when a strong effort was made to retake the first bridge, in which they did not succeed.—The ambulance and some sick men were lost, and by the darkness and difficulties the last regiment was detained upon the opposite side until morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy seemed determined to maintain his position up the cliffs which overlooked the bridges. I caused the bridges, which were long and high, to be destroyed, and the enemy immediately changed his position to the flank and rear of the detachment which was cut off. I sent orders to the remains to destroy our wagons, and come to me across the river or over the mountains.

They swam the river with the loss of only four men, who were drowned, and joined me. In the meantime forces of the enemy were concentrating upon me at Callaghon's over every available road but one, which was deemed impracticable, but by which I crossed over the top of the Alleghanies with my command, with the exception of four caissons which were destroyed in order to increase the teams of the pieces. My loss is six men drowned, one officer and four men wounded, and four officers and ninety men missing.

We captured about 200 prisoners, but have retained but four officers and eighty men, on account of their inability to walk. We took also about one hundred and fifty horses.

My horses have subsisted entirely upon a very poor country, and the officers and men had suffered cold, hunger, and fatigue with remarkable fortitude. My command has marched, climbed, slid, and swam three hundred and fifty-five miles since the 8th instant.

W. W. AVERILL.
Brigadier-General.

Republican Caucus Nominees.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1864

The Senate caucus has resolved to proceed with Mr. Penney as Speaker, and adhere at all hazards. If any fillibustering is attempted let the Copperheads take the responsibility.

The House nominees are: Speakers, Mr. Johnson, of Crawford county; Clerk, Mr. Benedict, of Huntingdon county; Assistant Clerk, Mr. Brown, of Mercer county; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Subure, of Philadelphia; Assistant, Mr. Sample, of Allegheny.

The absence of Senator White, who represents Indiana and Armstrong counties, and who is now a prisoner in Richmond, leaves the Senate with a tie vote. It will be claimed that in this case the existing officers of the Senate are entitled to retain their positions and conduct business until their successors are elected.

BATTLE INCIDENT.—We extract the following from a soldier's letter, descriptive of the battle of Mission Ridge:

During the rout of the rebels on Lookout Mountain, large numbers of them crouched behind the huge rocks, and as our men came rushing up to them, held up their hands imploring, "Don't kill us, we give up." "Kill you, the d—l, no! Got any tobacco? Shell out. And grabbing hastily their large plugs of tobacco, our boys rushed on, many of them holding a plug between their teeth'

☞ A dispatch from Chicago, dated Thursday says the heaviest and most extensive snow storm known in the West for many years commenced there on Wednesday night, and still continued when the dispatch was sent. Dispatches received represent it as exceedingly severe beyond the Mississippi, and north as far as Green Bay, while south it extenden as far as Springfield. The snow has drifted so that the railroads are completely blocked up.

COMMENDABLE.—Thomas A. Scott, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has presented to the old soldier hero, John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, a pass to tralel free over the read from Philadelpha to Harrisburg until "otherwise ordered." This is as it should be, for man like private Burns, who killed three rebels certain, and was wounded himself three times, deserves to travel "Scott free wherever he goes.

☞ When the cold wind blows take care of your nose that it don't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose. The above we suppose was written in prose by some one who knows the effect of cold snows.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist.
oct.10-3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3 3m.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 6-1—28.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorder of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters hove performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
will cure every case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits,

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphia. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 7:00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 10. 45 A. M, connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 11. 40 A. M, or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 55 P. m, or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, JAN. 9, 1864.

ACKNOWLEDGED—that Ballenberg sells the cheapest Ready-made Clothing, of any man in town.

☞ We hope soon to hear that the "*Second National Bank of Altoona,*" as well as the "*Second National Bank of Hollidaysburg*" have been established.—They will be necessary to the wants of our county.

COAL.—Coal has become very scarce, and hard to get, in this place. We pity the poor. It is strange that out of the large number of coal dealers in our midst some of them can't manage to have a supply on hand, equal to the wants of the local trade.

PRICE.—What a strange name for a merchant, when the price of everything has gone up, up, up. Yet Price sells his goods at a very reasonable price. If you dont believe it, call on Price at Price's corner and price them.

NEW RAILROAD.—The contract for grading the track of the New Branch Railroad to Newry has been awarded to Messrs. James Stevens and Adam Hoover. They expect to have the track ready for laying the iron by the first of June next.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, the passenger train of the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R. Co., met with a serious accident, caused by the breaking of a rail. Henry Fisher was thrown under the car and dragged for 10 or 15 feet. Although seriously injured no bones were broken.

THE FAIR.—The Fair, for the benefit of the Catholic Church of this place, is still going on, although the original intention was to close it last week. It has proved a decided success. We have heard of several persons who secured valuable prizes.

☞ For some time past a debt of about $1000 has been standing against the Presbyterian Church of Huntingdon. On New Year's day a congregational meeting was held in the Church, for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate the debt, and upwards of $1,400 subscribed and paid for that object.

☞ Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is $5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

☞ We have received the January No. of the American Agriculturist. To farmers, fruit-growers, &c. we would say subscribe for it at once, and if at the end of the year, you do not acknowledge that you have received five times the price of the subscription in useful information, blame us. Terms, $1 per annum in advance.—Address, Orange Judd, A. M., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

A GOOD STEP.—At a meeting of all the Broad Top Coal Operators, the following rule was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and posted in a conspicuous place at each Colliery on Broad Top:

"To obviate the inconvenience and loss which have heretofore occurred to both miner and operator, from the miners so frequently changing from one Colliery to another during the month, hereafter no miner can be employed between the *fifth* and the close of the month without a written discharge from his last employer."

COMING.—Sanford's Opera Troupe are coming. They will appear in the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday evening next.

STRIPPING UNIFORMS.—We see that the officers of the government are doing their duty by stripping the uniforms, or cutting the buttons off individuals who *think* themselves soldiers. It is known, or ought to be known, that no person is allowed to wear or retain any article belonging to the Government, or that formerly belonged to the Government, unless he has been in the United States service, and if examined, can show his certificate of discharge from said service. Should the officers commence and strictly enforce their authority in this respect, many who have never seen service would quickly abandon that which they know is no honor for them to wear. Let him only who has been in battle with them, have all the honor in wearing them.

THE GRECIAN WRIGGLE.—The editor or editress, of *Godey's Lady's Book* asks, "have you ever seen the Grecian Wriggle? It is practiced by all ladies that wear hoops. It is done in crossing gutters. The hands do not touch the dress, but the wriggle part sends the dress to an angle 45 on the right and the Grecian part of it is to sling it to an angle 45 on the left, so to escape the gutter. It is a beautiful movement, *uncomingly graceful*; but it requires particularly that a lady shall have no holes in her stockings."

HALL BURNED.—On Christmas eve, Union Hall, Johnstown, Cambria co., Pa. was consumed by fire. The Catholic Orphans' Fair was being held there at the time, and every article was destroyed. Some adjacent buildings were also much damaged. The fire is presumed to have been caused by a defective flue. The amount of loss is not known.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—A man named Jas. O'Friel, a few days ago, sold to C. O. Zimmerman, of this city, certain vouchers purporting to have been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—It was subsequently ascertained that the vouches were forged, and Mr. Zimmerman had a warrent issued for the arrest of O'Friel. Officer Campbell captured him, and after a hearing before Alderman Kline, he was committed to prison for trial at the next term of court. The amount paid him by Zimmerman was $394.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 29th., 1863, by Jacob H Stifler Esq., Mr. Aaron Isett, to Miss Anna Liza Lee, both of Alleghany township.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 24th, 1863, at the house, of James F. Spang, Esq., by the Rev. Jos. Fichtner, Mr. Jacob Allbright, to Miss Sarah A. Fckhart, all of Taylor township.

A Farm at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private sale his farm situate within one mile of Newry, Blair co. The farm consists of

197 ACRES;

150 of which are under cultivation— the balance being good timber land.

The improvements are a

LOG DWELLING HOUSE and a FRAME HOUSE, a Barn and Stable. There is also an Orchard on the premises. Running water in every field but one. Terms, reasonable. For further particulars inquire of W. H. BROOK, on the adjoining farm.

MICHAEL SISLER.

Jan 9 –tf.

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable lime-stone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn-yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises,

J. B. SHENEFELT.

Bruce P. O. Blair co.

Jan 9, 1864.-3mo.

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST received and now opening at the well known stand, corner of Blair and Montgomery st. the second supply, for the season. It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very fine,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

☞ We have two dwelling houses in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from the 1st of April next. One at $100—the other at $75. Also—one office.

☞ Two houses lately erected in Loudonsville, above the Round House, will be sold with the lots, for $2500 on time.—Inquire of Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.

☞ A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,

oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES.

	Holliidaysburg, Jan 8.
Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,75
Extra " "	7,50
Superfine,	7,25
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,12
Corn per bushel, new,	100
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	20
Pork	8
Beef, by the side,	4½
Do from the Butchers,	6

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Jan 7.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 75
Extra	6 50
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 69
White	1 75@2 00
RYE—	1 35
CORN,	1 10
OATS,	83

License.

The following named persons have filed petitions for License in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court at the next term, commencing on Monday, the 25th of January, A. D. 1864, to wit—

John Smith,	Tavern,	Altoona.
Adam Beam,	do	do
Patrick Murphy,	do	do
Joseph Schell,	do	do
John Krummack,	do	do
Wm T. Marriott,	do	do
Mrs. C. M. Reilly,	do	Hollidaysburg.

jan 9. A. S. MORROW, Clk.

Trial List for January Term, '64.

FIRST WEEK.

George W Graham vs Fox & Strouse.
David G Hunter's exrs vs Taylor & Kemp
Joseph Dysart's use vs O'Friel's Heirs
Peter Hewit's vs James Bell, Garnishee.
McNamara's admx vs Wm Lyon
D Good's use vs D Watson et al.
Dan'l K Ramey vs W W Jackson
E Isett vs J Walters Exrs
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn.
S W Rhodes admrs vs Penna R R Co.
Jos Higgins & Co vs Watson, White & Co
McLanahan & Johnston vs Bell & Cresswell
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr.

SECOND WEEK.

Elmira Ritchie vs John Stroup
Com'th for use of Decter vs Decter et al.
John Baird vs J & D Confer.
James A McCahan vs Elliott & Miller
H Y Brady vs Jos K Ely.
Peter Campbell vs Same
Esther Strayer vs Walter & Strayer
Porter, Milliken & Co. vs. Lorenz, Wingard & Co.
Same vs Lorenz & Leamer
T H & J R Vaugh vs The Franklin High School.
John Brotherline vs Altoona Borough.
William Austice vs Geo. W Stewart.
Jacob Hesser vs Veach & McClain.
John Burger vs Jacob B Bowser.
Wm Vaughn vs Jno Dervin et al
Robert Macklin vs John Wightman.
R B Johnston vs Elliott & Miller.
Robert Potter vs William Green et al
G H & J K Shoenberger vs Wm M Lyon et al.
Jos Kelly's use vs T. McNamara.
John Neff's admr vs Thomas Mays.
Hacker, Regar & Winger vs John Sparr.
Henry Shaw vs James Weyand
Mary E Fenton vs Daniel D Domer
Jos Jones' admr vs Seth R McCune
Daniel Rickel vs George Wehn
Eckhart & Myers vs McNamara & Co.
J M Kinport vs Philip Call

A. S. MORROW, Prot'y.

Dec. 29th, 1863.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following account has been passed and filed in the Register's office of Blair County, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of the said county for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January next, at which time and place those interested may attend if they think proper, to wit:

The Account of Joseph Smith, Esq., Guardian of James Albert Orr, one of the minor children of Mary Orr, dec'd.

H. A. CALDWELL, Register.

Register's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec. 24, '63.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni exponas, Levari Facias and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1864. at one o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:—

All the right, title and interest of George W. Exler in and to all that certain tract of land situate and lying on the end of Brush Mountain, in Frankstown township, Blair co. containing sixty-nine acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Jonathan Stiller, Jos. Kemp, Peter Lanahan and others, it being purpart No. 1 in the partition of the real estate of John Exler, deceased, and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House and a Bank Barn.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Exler.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Elizabeth Goodfellow in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 ft. on Juniata street and extending back 160 feet to Bank alley, being lot No. 151 in the plan of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, having thereon erected a large two story Brick Dwelling House and a two story frame warehouse and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Goodfellow.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of John Hays in and to all that certain lot of ground situate on the south side of the canal basin, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 110 feet on said canal basin and extending back along the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Plank Road 110 feet to lands of Daniel Young, having thereon erected a Steam Tannery, including the engine and boiler, and buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also all the right, title and interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife in and to all that certain half lot of ground lying and being in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair co fronting 21 feet 9½ inches on Allegheny street (that is, including half the wall of the house adjoining, owned by Joseph Dysart,) and extending back the same width 175 feet to Strawberry alley, adjoining on the north-east a five foot alley between said described lot as above and a lot of Dr. Crawford Irvin, and on the south-west by another lot of Joseph Dysart, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, with a basement, a ground story, and other improvements.

Also, all the interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife to the above described alley and all his interest in and to a brick drain running from a lot of J. L. Hemphill across the lot above described and between lots of Dr. C. Irvin and William Williams, jr., to ——— street, and held in common by said parties and said J. L. Hemphill, that is such portion of said drain as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of said premises.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all those certain lots and part of a lot of ground as follows to wit:—All that certain lot of ground situate on the corner of Allegheny and Front streets, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Allegheny street and extending back on front street 180 feet to strawberry alley, being lot No. 1 in the plan of said Borough, having thereon erected a double two story log dwelling house, with a two story frame dwelling house adjoining the log dwelling house, and three one story frame shops, one wagonmaker shop, one blacksmith shop and a log stable.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all that certain other lot of ground situate on the corner of Juniata and Walnut streets, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 60 feet on Juniata street, and extending back 170 feet to Short alley, being lot No. 96 in the general plot of said borough, having thereon erected one two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all that certain piece or part of a lot of ground situate on the north side of Allegheny street in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting on said Allegheny street 25 feet 4 inches, more or less, and extending back 186 feet to Cherry alley, being the western part of lot No. 162 in the general plan of said borough, having therebn erected a two story brick dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Shomo.

[N. B. David McMurtrie, Esq., the plaintiff in this writ, agrees to give to the purchaser of the above described property of William Shomo the privilege of paying the one-third of his judgment against the said Shomo on the day of the sale, and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest from the said day of sale, the payments to be secured by the judgement bond of the purchaser and the interest to be paid semi-annually.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Simon Brotherline in and to all that certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting on Walnut street 30 feet and extending back 180 feet to Church Alley, being the eastern half of lot No. 57 in the old town plot of said borough, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, and a frame stable and a slaughter house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon Brotherline.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Dr. J. T McVey in and to all those two certain lots of ground, situate on the corner of Logan and Clearfield streets, in the borough of Tyrone, in Snyder township, Blair county, fronting 120 feet on Logan street and extending back on Clearfield st. 160 ft to an alley, having thereon erected a large double two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. J. T. McVey.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Joseph R. Higgins in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the town of Williamsburg, Blair County, fronting each 50 feet on the south side of front street and on the west side of Plumb street, and extending back 175 feet to an alley, said lots being numbered 32 and 33 in the plan of said town and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, a frame stable, and other improvements. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Higgins.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of John Tate in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate on the southeast side of Claudia street, in the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, fronting on said Claudia street 50 ft each and running back 120 feet to an alley, they being lots Nos. 1 and 2 in block D in the general plan of said Borough, and having thereon erected two two story frame dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Tate.

SAML. McCAMANT Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, hollidaysburg, Jan. 5, 1864

The above described property will be knocked down to the highest bidder on Monday 25th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff Sales until Wednesday is discontinued.

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.

PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—The Commissioners of Blair county will offer for sale at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on Monday, January 25th. A. D. 1864, the following tracts of unseated and seated lands, which were legally purchased by the Commissioners at different Treasurer's sales, and have been held the time repuired by law, and have not been redeemed by former owners within such legal limitation.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee's names.	Townships
100		Geo. Householder,	Allegheny.
408		Richard Noleman	"
400		M. Lowell	Blair,
461	7	Daniel Kladder	Frankstown
383		John Thompson	Greenfield
440		Ebenzer Branham	"
436		John Martin	"
440		Wm Peirson	"
439		Wilson Hunt	"
438		John Taylor	"
405		Robert Hugh	"
237		William Bennett	"
375		Samuel Santee	Huston

Given under our hands at the Commissioner's Office, Hollidaysburg Dec. 5, 1863.

JAS. M. KINKEAD,
DANIEL SHOCK,
GEO. W. HEWITT, } Comrs

Attest:
JOS BALDRIGE, Clerk. [Dec26 4t]

☞ When Daphane was changed to a tree to escape the wooings of her lover, she was more *wood* than ever.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor, in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863 -1yr.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans so that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz; on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500 and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000, and $10 000 For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc, must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 5th, 1863.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the members of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Blair county for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Secretary on Monday, the 4th of January, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

Dec. 12th.

POETRY.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back,
He's a saucy old chap to white and black,
He whistles his chill with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold country.

A witty old fellow this winter is;
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet miss,
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips—for this
Is the way with such fellows as he.

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade I wot—
He's wild in his humor and free!
He'll whistle along for the want of his tho't,
And set all the warmth of furs at naught,
And ruffle the laces, by pretty girls bought;
For a frolicsome old fellow's he!

Old Winter is blowing his gust along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song;
Now moaning and short—now howling and long,
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old chap I ween—
As wicked as ever you'll see!
He withers the flowers so fresh and green—
And bites the pert nose of the miss of sixteen
As she triumphantly walks in maidenly sheen—
A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter is a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you'll see!
He will trip up our trotters and rend our clothes
And stiffen our limbs from fingers to toes—
He minds not the cry of his friends or his foes,
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevice day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away,
And marks all our doing from grave to gay.
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

and

Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, —new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son), Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the traveling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

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"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
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BLAIR COUNTY

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JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

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WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

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THE EDITOR.

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Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

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Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

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HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a

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The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

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No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

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STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm. A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor. James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

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October 25, 1861.

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